

echo

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TAYLOR UNIVERSITY, UPLAND, INDIANA 46989

FEBRUARY 12, 1971

Press conference discusses student power

Echo editor Cindi Hockett ('71) assumed the role of defendant in a 90-minute session of the President's Press Conference on Feb. 8. Miss Hockett, the administrative council, and representative students debated the meaning and implications of the front-page editorial, "Imbalance of power evident," (Echo, Feb. 5.).

The immediate question concerned voting and representation problems. Rich Myers ('71), student body president, said that he felt the number of the students on a committee was not important as long as there is adequate representation.

The discussion brought out that most committees function well and raised the question, "Is the unhappiness indicated by the editorial coming from the student committee voters or from the total constituency?"

Miss Hockett conceded that the committees work well. The discussion turned a corner as Charles Griffin, vice-president for student affairs, observed, "The real problem then is not numbers but whether the students or the faculty-administration should have the final say."

President Milo Rediger asked Miss Hockett to what extent she

thought students should have the final say.

As the discussion grew more animated Miss Hockett and Dr. Rediger parried:

Miss Hockett: "We students want final say in what concerns us specifically."

Rediger: "Give me concrete examples."

Miss Hockett: "Dress code, resident hall visitation, women's hours."

Rediger: "Do those concern only students?"

Miss Hockett: "No."

Rediger: "That's the point I'm making. There is no topic that

is of interest solely to one group."

From the discussion, the role of the student bloc and the role of the faculty-administration bloc was defined. The students were seen to be, by the very nature of students, transitory with the role of advisers. The faculty member and administrators were seen as more permanent to the institution and therefore the decision makers.

Griffin observed that, contrary to the thinking of many, a private college is not a democracy in the sense that suburbia is, even though the school tries to implement democratic processes.

"Is it at all possible that students could ever have a final vote?" asked Diane Taylor ('71).

Griffin saw the students as possessing power in the role of advisers to the decision makers.

Bill Davis, vice president for financial affairs, said, "There probably are areas where students could have greater actual powers, but we must decide where accountability comes in."

"Permanence counts," said Griffin. "The person here continually for 27 years has a different position than the one passing

Cont. on p. 8

Taylor cooperates in initiation of Christian college consortium

Taylor University is cooperating in the preliminary stages of what may become a consortium of Christian colleges, according to Milo Rediger, president. "The result of the consortium may eventually be a university of Christian colleges," Rediger said.

At the meeting of the president's Advisory Council held on Feb. 2, Rediger said that Taylor is now committed, including a minimum of finances, to the first phase of this effort, which includes the establishment of an office and the securing of an executive. The financial commit-

ment is \$1500. This money was secured with the understanding that major finding will be made available through IACS (Institute for Advanced Christian Studies).

Twelve colleges are currently involved in these efforts to coordinate a system of Christian higher education. The participating institutions are Wheaton, Eastern Mennonite, Oklahoma Christian, Malone, Greenville, Asbury, Bethel, Seattle Pacific, Gordon, Taylor, and Westmont.

Three objectives for the immediate future have been outlined by the representatives of the par-

ticipating schools, according to Rediger. The first of these objectives is to "secure more visibility for the kind of education which is offered by schools like Taylor," he stated.

The second goal is to provide for institutional research which will define the difference between education offered by the small Christian college and other types of higher education. Rediger stated that this research is necessary so that the Christian college's uniqueness can be communicated more effectively.

The consortium also hopes to solicit funds from large foundations. "Large support for independent education is going to be more available to larger segments working together than to the small college individually," Rediger said.

Rediger has been testing this proposal with faculty members, students, and trustees to determine which specific areas of cooperation are of interest to Taylor.

Jenson appointed to post of director of alumni affairs

Gordon S. Jenson has been appointed associate director of Development for Alumni Affairs, according to Samuel Delcamp, vice president for development. Jenson, who is from Norfolk, Neb., began his responsibilities February 1.

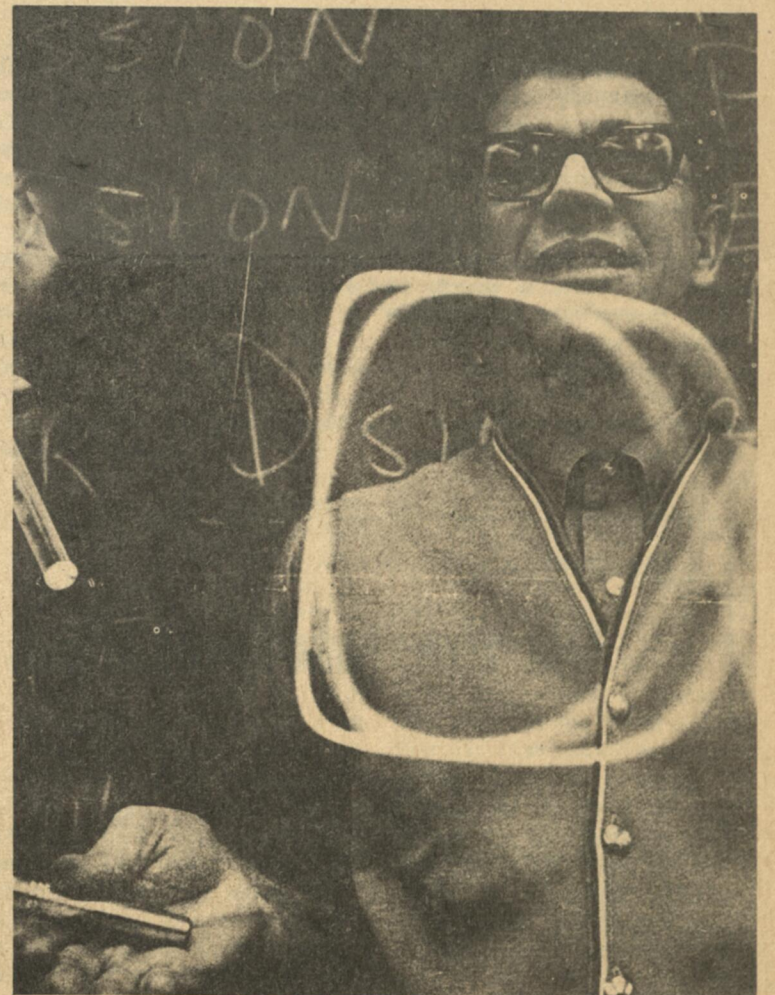
The main duty of Jenson's new position is to carry out an active alumni program involving both the alumni and the present students on campus. The concept of personal contact was stressed. Jenson feels that through a "one to one correspondence" between alumni and students, the alumni will maintain interest in promoting education at Taylor.

The present goals are to increase communication and interest while presenting the positive aspects of Taylor, Jenson stated that with the correlation between academic and spiritual standards present at Taylor, the

alumni have an interest in preserving it through their efforts.

Jenson has been a special agent with the Prudential Life Insurance Company for the past two years and was named "Outstanding New Agent in Nebraska." He was a minister with the United Church of Christ and served several positions including: National Nominating Committee, Nebraska Conference moderator, member of the Board of Directors, Chairman of the Christian World Mission Committee and director of numerous youth camps.

Delcamp stated, "It is with great pleasure that we welcome Gordon Jenson Associate Director of Development for Alumni Affairs. I personally look forward to working with him in promoting the welfare of Taylor through the work of the Association."



John T. Dennis, Look Magazine's National Teacher of the Year, will be at Taylor Feb. 17-19 for the Symposium in Education.

Teacher of the year to give series of lectures

Look Magazine's National Teacher of the Year John T. Dennis will be at Taylor Feb. 17, 18, and 19. Mr. Dennis is a physics teacher in Walla Walla, Wash.

A get-acquainted banquet for Dennis in the Kerwood Room, Wed., Feb. 17, will be attended by members of the Taylor administration, department of education, and the department of science at 6:45 p.m.

Thursday, Dennis will be a consultant in the education 250 class centering around the theme "The Study of Teaching and Learning" at 8 a.m. A coffee hour in the

science conference room with the science department including Chemistry and Physics majors will be at 10 a.m.

Dennis will again be consulting on "Physical Science Survey" at 3 p.m. in the science 220 class. Another informal meeting for members of the Student Education Association cabinet, education department, and science department will be held in the Kerwood Room at 6 p.m. on Thursday.

Dennis will speak in chapel Fri., Feb. 19. He will lunch with

members of the education department in the campus dining hall at 11:30 a.m. before departing for Walla Walla.

This Symposium in Education is an annual event at Taylor and is planned to inspire prospective teacher and to recognize educators who have made some significant contribution to the profession. Each year during the Symposium, the Look Magazine National Teacher of the Year is the consultant to Taylor University and the public schools in the surrounding community.

The editorial policy of this paper is determined by the editorial board. All unsigned editorials are the official expression of the ECHO. Opinions expressed as ECHO editorial policy are the responsibility of the editor and the editorial board,

and do not express the official opinion of Taylor University. Signed columns, letters to the editor, and other signed materials represent only the individual opinions of their authors.

Censorship inhibits learning

Freedom to express oneself in word and action—tempered by respect for others—underscores American democratic ideals. The inalienable right of an individual to think, to formulate, and to express his ideas is paramount in maintaining a democratic model. Today, this freedom is being breached by those factions who feel that it is in the best interest of the majority to silence a few critics.

This problem is evidenced in broad spectrum. The hard hats demand the silence of "those degenerate hippies." College students censor other differing elements. The "common good" dictates selective spokesmen for a university position. "Don't rock the boat." "Apologize for thinking." "Who are you to question?" "Disgusting liberals—never satisfied." These are a few of the everyday remarks.

Specifically, Taylor has embarked on a program of selective censorship. And although this censorship may not result in more than a polite

demand for apology, its implications are much deeper. Evident at Taylor, too, is a lack of honesty. When selective censorship or scholarship closes avenues of expression, thought, and questioning, the desire to learn and to experience is crushed. A new era arises which demands conformity at the cost of honest individualism.

To be more specific, these things are necessary and inherent in any reasonable definition of higher education: the right of the ECHO to address itself to ANY issue without being told what is an institutional non-negotiable; the right of Jim Mathis to speak his mind; the right of a student to intelligently question the status quo without being told he is overstepping his bounds as a student.

Whenever Taylor's outlook has become so parochial as to negate and censor those who speak from loving concern and intelligent inquiry, she has died—not knowing her friends.



The way I see it



this poor creature



just needed love, kindness, and understanding.



That's all.



He was just a rebel whose society . .

GULP!

—Jim Crane

The need for reevaluation

Anchor points, non-negotiables, fundamental concepts: the trinity of ambiguity. These words, so profoundly repeated by Taylor's policy-makers, breeze-by half-dazed hearers. The rhetoric goes on; the words become tedious. The result is increased misunderstanding of basic institutional values and standards.

A time has come when words should no longer carry archaic operational definitions. A time has come to clearly and honestly assess and re-evaluate the "givens" of Taylor's life-style.

What are the anchor points of faith to which we all supposedly cling? Are they anymore than what our Lord required of us: to love God and to love our neighbor?

Why are our social standards non-negotiable? Should they be important to us? Are they Victorian standards that forgot to pass on with Victoria?

What are the educational concepts Taylor was built upon? Has education sufficiently changed in the last 125 years to warrant some re-thinking or were Taylor's founders visionaries of their era?

Only a lot of questions, yes. But questions that need answers. Taylor cannot successfully keep abreast of the challenge of contemporary education until we seriously re-evaluate our spiritual anchor points, social norms, and educational ideals with open hearts and minds and without the fear of constructive change.

LEVIATHAN

On the interpretation of tongues

by Thom Black

Forget St. Paul and the Christian Corinthians; we have our own manifestation of "tongues!" The "blessing" of Taylor Tongues, slightly similar to the murmurings among the Israeli Twelve, are concerned with a multitude of ills.

At a given hour, with the right topic, the gift of Taylor Tongues can turn a simple dormitory into a veritable Tower of Babel. (One could almost believe it was "back-to-the-Bible" time at TU!) But come on, let's get substantive! The "gift" of Tongues most often relates to grievances over two "tribes," professors and the TU basketball squad.

The "flap" against our professorial pillars is nearly endless. It could be because some of them apparently have forgotten a great deal about learning motivation; it could be because some have issued rather shabby and generalized estimations of our potential.

But most of the whinings against faculty are more the symptoms of an illness than the illness itself. The apparent rule

of Tongue seems to be that, if a given professor doesn't motivate me, my responsibility in his class is cancelled. But come on, Troops, let's make a point! We are staking too much of our present and future resources in this process to expect anything that is less than par excellent.

Has it ever crossed our much-enlightened minds that we might do well to talk with, rather than about, tedious faculty members? And isn't it a bit more to the point to employ the old "approach-the-Prof-in-prayer" option, rather than to merely offer up a few private words on his behalf? If he can't talk and pray with us, then his integrity and usefulness here are diminished. And if we can't talk and pray with them, then we may well have few meaningful alternatives to offer to dull classroom situations. But for the sake of all concerned, let's cease tonguing each other to death!

The "gift" of Tongues touches the T.U. basketball squad about as frequently as the horizontal rain touches the scenic Indiana landscape. It appears that the

depth of our pride is just about equivalent to the length of our loss column. Scandal and rumors of scandals are undoubtedly more colorful than conference losses, but they are also a lot less justifiable.

It is probably trite to propose it, but our squad may run further on prayer than on Wheaties. The test of our faith in all matters may very well be most difficult when we are asked to support a faltering performance with an equally urgent prayer. There may, after all, be more important considerations for the Christian than the mere garnishing of conference titles.

The only examples of the "gift" of Tongues on the Taylor campus? Scarcely. Make your own applications, your own assessments, your own reevaluations. Perhaps for all of us, this writer included, we might do well on many counts to consider the direction and nature of our speech. Come on, Troops, Tongues that pray and praise must be more to our advantage than those that ponder to prejudice. Peace.

THE MENISCUS

Teaching guides obsolete

by Bob Whitehead

One of the more common and enduring gripes expressed by students at Taylor is again echoing about the campus. It is the complaint that the education department is both repressive and unfair in its administration of the student teaching program.

Junior education majors mutter sullenly about being coerced into changing their hair style, exchanging wire rimmed glasses for more conservative models, and presenting a "correct" attitude in order that they may be allowed to student teach. Several students have expressed the opinion that many of these guidelines are obsolete and simply based upon the conservative whims of a few education professors.

Many examples of those who have run awry of these teaching guide lines and their enforcers are cited with great frequency, unlimited indignation, and very little thought.

On the other hand, the education department must obviously maintain a set of standards if its student members are to prove acceptable to the school administrators to whom they are assigned. If allowed, vulgarity, uncleanness, unduly radical dress habits, and semi-professionalism would prove detrimental to both the students and faculty members which comprise the education department. Thus the need for a reasonable standard is undeniable.

The question is, however, what is a reasonable set of guidelines for student teachers? Is a system which forbids facial hair and casual clothes equitable, when several professors at the institution which maintains this standard sport moustaches, casual shirts, and sweaters (all in good taste)? Should women physical education majors be forced to wear their hair in a permanent, while their college instructors (female, of course) do not? The old adage "do as I say, not as I do" confronts Taylor's "effectively Christian" motto of ideal-

ism with the consideration of these and similar issues.

With the blatant incongruity of these standards revealed, another question surfaces — what should be done to reform the present system? The answer is both simple and obvious — allow education majors to elect their peers for the privilege of serving as voting members of a Student Teaching Standards Committee with an equal number of education professors.

The annual election of such representatives would undoubtedly eliminate irresponsible students, while allowing a joint student-faculty meeting that could smoke out the sources of discontent. Besides this, the extant myth of student power which the administration propounds could be at least partially realized in one area of university life. Modern changes in dress and behavior style, as viewed from both a student and faculty viewpoint, could be molded into a just and reasonable standard for student teachers. Then, with absolute control removed from the hands of a few pendants, the annual griping would meet a mature and healthy end.

THE ECHO



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NATIONAL COMMENTARY

Noise Pollution: A growing national problem

by Kathleen Bogue

Noise pollution, the constant saturation of unwanted and intrusive sound, is probably one of the greatest problems existing today.

As degrading and destructive as air and water pollutions, it has been recognized only recently as the major evil it is.

Noise pollution is children who cannot hear because they learned early in life to stop their ears in self-defense. It is the city that is never quiet. It is a ceaseless barrage of sound that doubles in intensity every 10 years. It is a deterrent to human sensitivity, causing us to utilize our energies in resisting sound rather than in creating or enjoying it.

Described by Dr. Vern O. Knudsen, an acoustical physicist, as "a slow agent of death," excessive noise has proved to be harmful to human beings, both psychologically and physiologically. In addition to the obvious

damage to hearing, such diverse ailments as fatigue, irritability, anxiety, tension, emotional breakdown, and even suicidal and homicidal impulses are attributed, in whole or part, to extreme noise levels.

Clearly, then, there is a limit to how much sound an animal can tolerate. In laboratory experiments, prolonged exposure to excessive noise has made rats lose their fertility, become homosexual, eat their young, and eventually die of heart failure. Certainly we have not reached the point where human beings eat their young, but Dr. Knudsen believes that we have reached the point at which noise pollution begins to be dangerous.

The problem is getting worse. Ordinary noise in many communities now exceeds the 85 decibel level, a level found injurious in industry. All levels of government have been largely ineffectual in dealing with the

problem, and even where legislation does exist, enforcement is difficult. Many government officials are only now becoming aware of the dangers of noise pollution.

Perhaps the worst part of the problem is that people have begun to accept noise as an unavoidable by-product of progress. Considered in terms of the growing Gross National Product, not in terms of taut nerves and deaf ears, noise is regarded as a necessary corollary to success, importance, and "the greater good."

The federal government must broaden the recent anti-noise regulations to protect all workers in factories engaged in interstate commerce. The interstate commerce principle should be invoked to permit fixing of limitations on noise created by the machines that industry produces.

At the lower level there are

even more things that can be done to prevent noise pollution. 1.) Work toward sound-proofing your home and try to reduce the clatter within the home. 2.) Do what you can to eliminate noise at work. 3.) If you spend a lot of time in a noisy environment protect your ears. 4.) Support anti-noise research. Science, government and industry are beginning to work at quieting our noisy cities. 5.) Sound off about noise. State and federal involvement is needed to get greater recognition of the problem and compel compliance with minimum standards.

A major source of noise pollution is transportation facilities. The millions of cars, trucks, and motorcycles on American highways are increasing by four percent every year. The din in communities near major airports is intolerable. People are gradually going deaf, and little is being done to alleviate the problem.

For an effective fight against noise pollution Americans must realize that "it is not an inescapable fact of life." Something can and is being done about it; it only takes a little concern on our part.

Noise limit needed

by Janis Bragan

An estimated 18 million Americans are partially or totally deaf as a result of noise.

Noise pollution affects everyone of us in one way or another. In a recent study, workers who made 60 mistakes while assembling 80 temperature regulators were transferred to a quiet room. Here, only seven errors were made in the same amount of work.

The World Health Organization estimates that industrial noise alone, costs the U.S. today, more than \$4 billion annually in accidents, absenteeism, inefficiency and compensation claims. With noise affecting our health, our work, and often our mental capabilities it is necessary for citizens, industries, and every level of government to take concrete measures in order to reduce these problems.

In 1936 the Walsh Healy Public Contract act was passed. This invested in the Labor Department the right to set up noise standards to protect the industrial workers in plants doing business with the federal government. Up until 1968, however, it was not enforced. But then attention was focused on the problem by the National Noise Study, a Public Health Service research program.

The Labor Department has established a health code, setting a noise limit. It has urged industry to cut down noise, at its source, by quieting machinery and also is requiring workers to wear earmuffs and earplugs. Industry is complying with these requests largely because of the

great amount they have had to pay in compensation claims.

The voice of citizens is becoming louder and louder. Antinoise groups have sprung up throughout the country. One of the most effective groups is Citizens For A Quieter City, in New York City. One of their methods for fighting noise is to publish the following kind of ads. "Pollution won't kill you. It can only drive you nuts or make you deaf."

There is no single solution to the problem of noise pollution. There are, however, many things that can be done to improve the problem. It has been suggested that there is a need for greater federal regulation; local noise abatement laws have proven ineffective.

Construction noise is a very substantial and continuous nuisance in many cities. Manufacturing operations, heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning facilities, and the daily activities of the police, fire, and sanitation departments also contribute greatly to noise pollution.

Noise pollution is clearly a pressing problem, one that demands attention and needs solving if we are to maintain our sanity and ability to listen to each other. In the words of Pope Pius XII, "Let avoidable noise be avoided. Silence is beneficial not only to sanity, nervous equilibrium, and intellectual labor, but also helps man live a life that reaches to the depths and to the heights . . . It is in silence that God's mysterious voice is best heard."

SST termed a pollutant

by Brian W. Secor

The Supersonic Transport is the most magnificent piece of machinery conceived by man.

The statistics concerning this aircraft are staggering. It is six feet longer than a football field. It will travel at a maximum speed of 1800 miles per hour or two and one-half times the speed of sound. It will fly an altitude of 60,000 to 70,000 feet. It will take 220 miles of airspace to make a 180 degree turn.

Because the ship will be so complex, internal navigation will be handled by computer. A conservative estimate for the initial development of the craft is \$4.5 billion, most of which will come from tax revenues.

However, on Dec. 3, 1970 the Senate refused to continue to fund the SST. By a vote of 52 to 41 an amendment sponsored by Senator William Proxmire was attached to the Senate Transportation Appropriations Bill. The House of Representatives had already agreed to the request for aid so now a compromise bill must be worked out.

Only a year before, the SST

program had encountered little opposition. Why the sudden change? Perhaps the one word which has caused this change of opinion is pollution. The SST is long on pollution and short on economic dividends returnable to the government and the airline industry. The SST will contribute not only to air pollution but also to noise pollution.

The SST will fly in the stratosphere. With one SST belching out 30 tons of dust particles and 400 tons of water vapor per flight over the United States, year round winter could occur again if this dust accumulated in large amounts.

With an entire fleet of SST's flying over the U.S., the entire United States could be covered by a layer of permanent smog.

Another strike against the SST is the noise level at which it will operate. Because this airplane will fly at a velocity of over twice the speed of sound, it will cause a phenomenon known as the sonic boom. The sonic boom caused by the SST flying at an altitude of 60,000 feet will cover

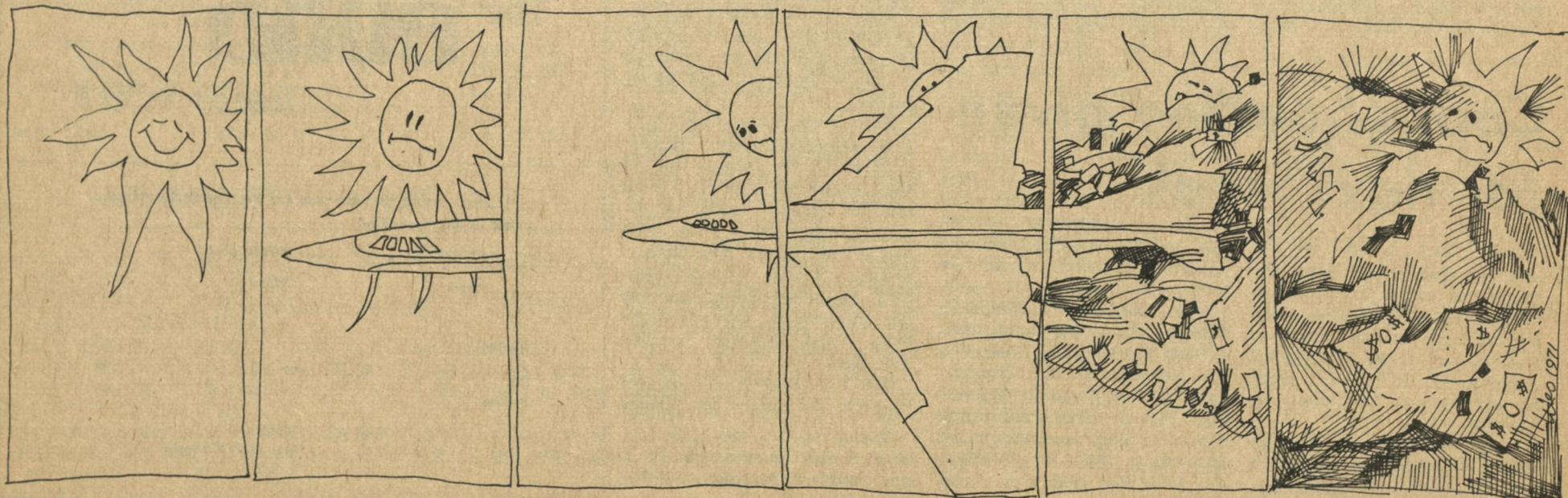
an area 50 miles wide.

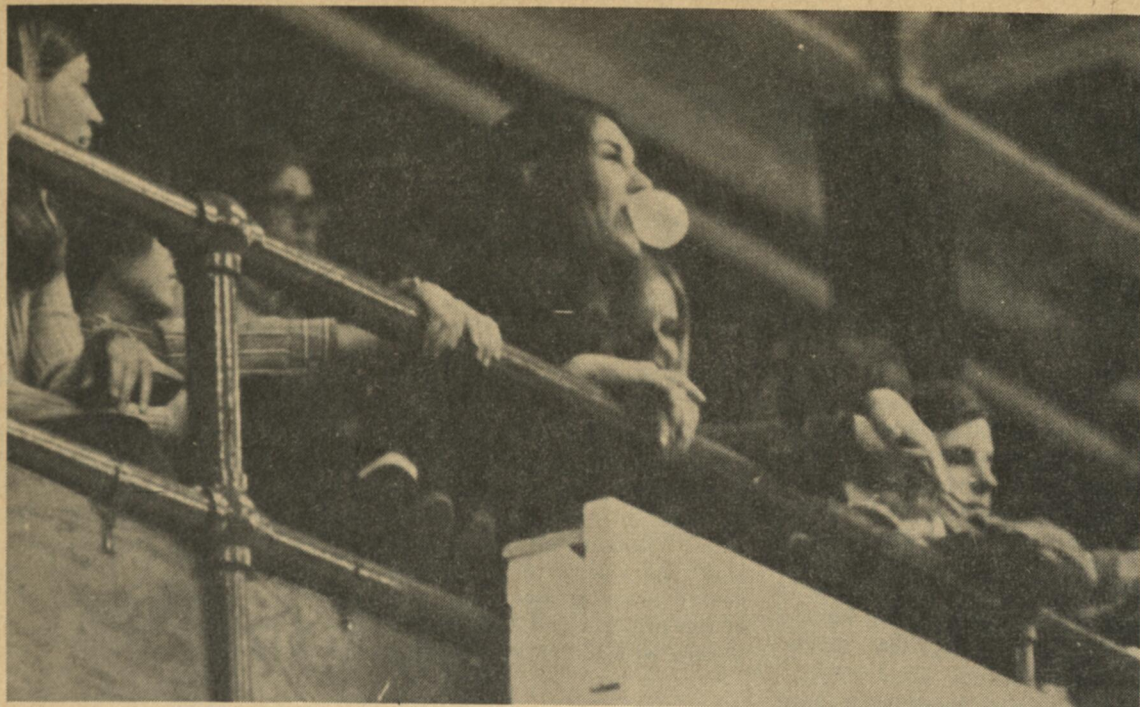
If several SST's flew over the United States every day, 50 to 100 million persons would be affected by the sonic booms. It is estimated that new plaster and repairs to buildings would cost three million dollars a day. The noise created by the takeoff of a single SST will be three to 50 times greater than the giant 747's.

Air pollution will increase accordingly and our fossil fuels will decrease even more rapidly. If for any reason the cabin should depressurize in the stratosphere, the passengers would be dead within a few seconds.

Perhaps the only advantage the SST has is that people can get to other places in half the time now required for the trip.

The damage done to the environment by noise pollution and air pollution, economics, and common sense says that the most we will get out of the SST is trouble. Such an airplane is not really a necessity. We can travel fast enough and more economically with our 747's.





Taylor basketball fans exhibit interest in what could become a sticky situation during a recent game. (Photo courtesy of the Ilium.)

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Dear Editor,

It has come to our attention in a letter recently appearing in the **ECHO** that the downfall of Taylor University is soon on its way because of the poor quality of students now enrolled.

From OUR observations the fault lies not only with the student body, but also with the faculty and staff. The article in the **ECHO** placed the emphasis solely on the student body. We ask, "Are the opinions expressed fair, and truthful to all concerned?"

We have noticed that faculty chapel attendance has been as low as 21 on certain days. Considering there are approximately 150 faculty, and staff employed by the university we ask, "Who has the right to condemn only the students for poor chapel attendance?" Does not some fault lie with the faculty and staff? If the faculty members are concerned about the spiritual aspect of the student body, we suggest they recruit some of their own number to sit in the gymnasium at 10 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Then the students will have an example to follow, and will do some recruiting of their own. If student attendance does not increase from such an action as this, then the fault truly does lie within the student body. Until an example is set, no one can be justifiably blamed.

Also, if the 10 a.m. hour were chapels, and not convocations on such irrelevant topics as "Picnic

in Space," and the "Philosophy Forum," the students would be more motivated to attend. Truly, convocations in interest areas do benefit some students but the topics appeal to so few of the student body that many choose not to go rather than to be bored, or disrespectful to the speaker by studying, reading mail, or talking. We ask, "Why can't the 10 a.m. hour become a spiritual experience for the whole Taylor community?"

If some faculty members feel that many of the student body are not abiding by the standards for student life, we ask, "What is the administration doing to correct the problem?" According to James Mathis, "Student Affairs is dealing with the people they know about." Why then, do the problems continue? If the problem still lies within the student body, which it obviously does, then Student Affairs should evaluate their present method of correction. We agree with Mr. Mathis' nine points given in chapel, and urge the faculty and students to examine their own

conduct in the light of these observations, that they may gain new insight into their own lives.

We feel that the total blame for spiritual decline in the Taylor community cannot be placed on either the faculty or student body. Until personal evaluation and change takes place, we ask: "Can Taylor be called 'effectively Christian'?"

Names withheld upon request.

Auditions for musical yield 'Fantasticks' cast

Auditions for the upcoming musical **THE FANTASTICKS** have been completed. Jim Clark, Diane VanValkenburg, John Norris, Jim Oosting, Clyde Rauch, Steve Zerbe, Dale Dague, and Charles Royce have been cast.

The play, sponsored jointly by the Music Department and the Speech and Drama Department, will be presented in Shreiner

Check presented by local Kiwanis Club

A check for \$2,536.48 was presented to Taylor University by the Kiwanis Club of Delaware, Muncie, Ind. for the establishment of an emergency student loan fund.

The check was presented to J. L. Fritzsche, coordinator of financial aid, on Monday, by Robert Newton, club treasurer and Dr. Leo Hauptman, club secretary.

The Kiwanis Club of Delaware Emergency Student Loan Fund will be administered by the Office

of Financial Aid. Loans of up to \$100 may be granted for a period of not more than 90 days. There is no interest or carrying charge on the loans.

The purpose of the fund is to provide loans to students who have a reasonable need for "quick cash," but who lack such immediate resources themselves.

Students interested in this type of a loan should come to the Office of Financial Aid which is located in the white house next to Swallow-Robin Residence Hall.

Taylor trustee dies from heart attack

Elmer G. Seagly, vice-chairman of the Board of Trustees of Taylor University died Wed. Feb. 3.

Seagly was returning home from Washington, D.C., where he had attended the President's Prayer Breakfast with Lester Gerig, president of the Board of Trustees. While making a plane connection at the Cleveland, Ohio, airport, he suffered a heart attack and died at 11:30 a.m.

Seagly was a prominent business man in Kendallville, Ind. He had been a member of Taylor's Board of Trustees for 12 years. He also held the position of vice-president of the Gideon Society of Noble and LaGrange Counties, and was a council member of Asbury Seminary in Wilmore, Ky. Funeral services were held Saturday, Feb. 6, at 2 p.m. at the Faith United Methodist Church in Kendallville. The Rev. James Burroughs officiated, assisted by the Rev. Alfred Hunter of Franklin Park, Ill.

Seagly was born August 8, 1910 in South Milford, Ind. Surviving are his wife, Nedra; a daughter, Mrs. William (Marylin) Strutz of Bismark, N.D.; a brother, Gerald J., of Angola; and two grandchildren.

The family has asked that memorial contributions be made to the Gideon Society.

Project committment has theme of ethnic and racial justice

The First United Methodist Church of Marion will be presenting activities Tuesday evening, from Feb. 16 through March 23, at 7:30 to 10:00 p.m. All men

and women of high school and college age interested in becoming congregational or community leaders are invited.

Project committment provides an opportunity to see life through the eyes of others with emphasis placed on interracial and ethnic justice.

Each evening there will be a short presentation by a speaker or a panel. The second half of the program will break into small informal groups, moderated by discussion leaders for frank, open discussions. Topics will include: problems facing Mexican-Americans, misunderstandings between law enforcement, courts and the public and NAACP viewing prejudice.

The final session will present channels for service or change

Taylor students may pre-register by contacting Miss Jean Campbell, Student Placement Office, MCW basement.

Chapel outline given for next week

Prof. Karl Steele of the Wheaton College art dept. will present a convocation on Feb. 15 at 10 a.m. He will show slides and lecture. In the afternoon from 1-3 p.m. Steele will conduct a symposium in the Art Dept. for art students and others interested.

Steele is known in Christian circles for his platform chalk artistry in churches and schools. He has performed all over the

U.S. and his paintings have been exhibited at Wheaton and elsewhere.

The Inter-term Wandering Wheels group will recap their Florida trip in chapel Wed., Feb. 17. The group will duplicate songs used on the trip. "The purpose is not to impress people with the sound," explained Coach Davenport, Wandering Wheels director. "Our goal is to create a significant musical ministry."

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New draft proposal to exclude all undergraduate deferments

The Director of the Selective Service System recently characterized President Nixon's proposed draft reforms "as the steps likeliest to achieve real equity in our Nation's draft system." A Presidential Message to the Congress released recently requests a two-year extension of induction authorization, Presidential authority to end student deferments and divinity student exemptions, and the establishment of a uni-

form national call was also requested.

The abolition of undergraduate student deferments and a uniform national call first were advocated by the President in a Message to the Congress, on April 23, 1970.

Dr. Tarr explained "that under current regulations which defer undergraduate students, those young men who have the cultural, educational, or financial background to enter college are allowed to defer their exposure to the draft for a long period of time... while their less-educated, or differently-inclined counterparts have no similar opportunity. It would seem to be in the best interest of all concerned to expose all young men equally to the possibility of being drafted, and to do it before they assume the expense and involvement of a college education."

If Congress approves the President's request to give him authority to end deferments, the White House says that an Executive Order will be issued which ends the granting of I-S undergraduate college deferments with

the originally proposed effective date of April 23, 1970. This means that no new I-S deferments would be granted to young men who enter college in the future, and that the deferments granted to undergraduates who entered college after April 23, 1970 would be cancelled. Students who were enrolled in full-time programs prior to April 23, 1970 would retain their eligibility for deferments, as long as they continue to meet the current requirements for deferment eligibility.

"The uniform national call proposal," went on Director Tarr, "is the most appropriate method of calling young men in the future. As now authorized, the random selection, or lottery system results in some young men being drafted in one part of the country, while young men with the same lottery numbers elsewhere are not called. The uniform national call would amend the lottery system so that all young men with the same Random Sequence Number would be called at the same time for induction, allowing for fair and uniform treatment nationwide."

Novice squad will debate at Purdue

Taylor's Debate team will travel to Purdue University on Feb. 13 to participate in a novice debate tournament. Taylor will enter a fourman team consisting of Diane Oman, David Oman, David Wierengo, and Paula Weekley.

This team will face the competition of larger schools being represented. The current inter-collegiate topic deals with wage and price controls.

Future plans for the team include a debate before a Marion P.T.A. on the effects of television on children. This debate, to be held in March, will weigh the advantages against possible harms of television influence. Other plans include debates at Indiana University and Heidelberg College.

Anyone interested in debating next year should talk with Dale Jackson, assistant professor of speech, or one of the debaters.

CAMPUS CRIER

Paintings of Ray Bullock, assistant professor of art, and Jack Patton, associate professor of art, have been accepted in the Eastern Indiana Art Exhibition at Ball State Feb. 7-28. Bullock's work has also been accepted in the Tippecanoe Regional Exhibition in Lafayette, Ind.

Miss Gerda Zimmerman, a native of Hamburg, Germany, will give a lecture-demonstration of choreography Feb. 19 at 8:15 p.m. in Shreiner. The program is sponsored by the Special Events Committee.

AUDITIONS FOR THE CHERRY ORCHARD

February 15, 3-5:30 p.m.
February 16, 3-5:30, 7-9 p.m.

Room 2 Speech Building

Books are on reserve in the library or are available at the Speech Office

Sign-up sheets for auditions and crews are posted in the Speech Building

AREA ENTERTAINMENT

MARION

Tora Tora Tora (GP) — Indiana — Feb. 12-16

MUNCIE

Love Story (GP) — Delaware Cinema — Feb. 12

Tora Tora Tora (GP) — Northwest Cinema — Feb. 12-22

Five Easy Pieces (R) — Rivoli — Feb. 12-15

Bonnie and Clyde and Bullitt (GP) — Strand — Feb. 10-17

RINGDOWNS

EAST

Jan Guhse (72)	Ray Shultz (70)	Summer (71)
Gail Nahm (72)	John Heere (72)	December (71)
Ruth Kimmel (71)	Joe Higginbotham	Aug. 7, 1971
Bev Rupp (72)	Ric Nelson	June 13, 1971
Bonnie Versaw (72)	Randy Rumble (72)	June 72

MCW

Lee Anne Keller (74')	Herb Buwalda (72)	Summer (72)
Carol Norder	Bill Kuhn	June 12, 1971
Connie Gordon (73)	Terry Metzger (73)	Dec. 1971

APARTMENTS

Beth Black	Jere Karst	June 26, 1971
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NEW LIBRARY BOOKS

Auden, W. H., (ed.) — THE LIVING THOUGHTS OF KIERKEGAARD
Borgstrom, Georg — TOO MANY, A STUDY OF EARTH'S BIOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS
Brandt, William J. — THE RHETORIC OF ARGUMENTATION
Buckley, William F., Jr. (ed.) — DID YOU EVER SEE A DREAM WALKING? & AMERICAN CONSERVATIVE THOUGHT IS THE TWENTIETH CENTURY
Dyan, Moshe, Major-General — DIARY OF THE SINAI CAMPAIGN
Moskowitz, Sam, (ed.) — MODERN MASTERPIECES OF SCIENCE FICTION
Thurmond, Strom, Senator — THE FAITH WE HAVE NOT KEPT



Members of the Religious Drama Company are (left to right), row 1: Bev Finley, Joyce Richardson; row 2: Linda Sulfridge, Jane Falion, Sue Davidson; row 3: Tom Chasm, Jim Clark, Jim Oosting, Dale Dague.

'Sons of Adam' to be part of campus prayer meeting

Religious Drama Company will present the play *Sons of Adam* as a part of the all-campus prayer meeting on Feb. 18, at 7 p.m. in Shreiner Auditorium.

This play, written by P. J. Lamb, is a meditation of the Lord's Nativity arranged in four parts. Through a series of brief encounters with figures from the Old Testament, the audience is confronted with the significance of Christ's coming into the world. The play begins with the story of Adam and Eve and concludes with the birth of Christ.

Under the direction of Allen Goetcheus, assistant professor of speech, and sponsored by the speech and drama department, the religious Drama Company is composed of nine students who have committed their weekends and spring vacation to present-

ing Christ through the medium of drama. A second religious drama, *Christ in the Concrete City*, has also been chosen for presentation by this group.

Costumes for both productions were designed by Miss Jessie Rousselow. At the present time, 20 performances have been scheduled in churches and conferences through Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois. Twelve of the performances are during spring vacation.

Members of the company include Tom Chasm, Oregon, Ill.; Jim Clark, Upland, Ind.; Dale Dague, Elgin, Ill.; Sue Davidson, Hartford City, Ind.; Jane Falion, Huntington N.Y.; Beverly Finley, Columbus, Ohio; Jim Oosting, Western Springs, Ill.; Joyce Richardson, Peoria, Ill.; and Linda Sulfridge, Dayton, Ohio.

Taylor students participate in Seminar

Four Taylor students participated with delegations from evangelical colleges from around the nation in a seminar on national government. The seminar, sponsored by the National Association of Evangelicals, was held the week of February 1-5. Those attending the seminar in Washington, D.C., were Bill Davison, Ed Diffin, Mary Lou Pletcher, and Diane Taylor. Philip Loy, assistant professor of political science, accompanied them.

The seminar began with an introductory meeting warning students of the dangers resulting from the high crime rate in the city. This point was given a degree of dramatic emphasis later in the evening when a group of faculty sponsors, Prof. Loy included, were robbed in the hotel cafeteria.

During the next four days, the students visited the Library of Congress, the Department of

Health, Education and Welfare, the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Transportation. The United States Information Agency, the State Department, and the Executive Office Building were also visited.

At each place, the students were addressed by government employees who described the work of their agencies and the type of jobs they performed. They shared their experiences in securing government positions.

Opportunities were also available to visit the Senate and the House of Representatives and to sit in on such committee hearings as the Senate Armed Forces Committee's hearing on the draft.

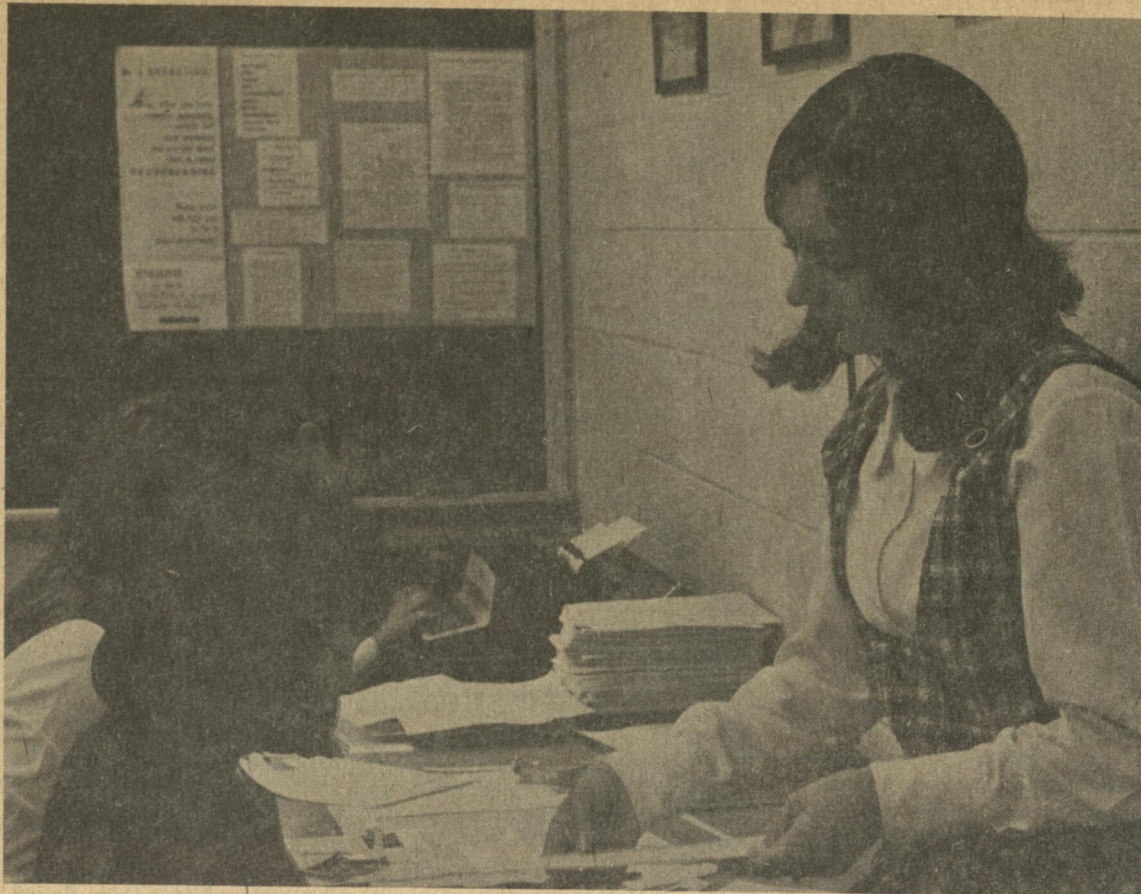
Speakers at the morning and evening meals included a Congressman, legislative assistants, representatives from the press and radio, and experts on pollution and foreign affairs.

The seminar provided the stu-

dents with a close view of the workings of the federal government, especially the bureaucracy, and much valuable information on job opportunities in Washington.

WTUC

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Bev Rupp gives valuable assistance to her students working on high school publications during her junior practicum experience. (Echo photo by Rick Harris.)

Practicum broadens awareness

by Nora Kieffer

Several Taylor juniors headed southward for the month of January to join the Wandering Wheels in Florida. Others used the time to earn extra money or rest up for spring term. But for those juniors enrolled in practicum courses, inter-term was an opportunity, as one participant stated, "to do more than studying for a change."

Junior practicum is a four-hour course offered by most of the major departments at TU. Students take the course during inter-term of their junior year, or in some cases, during an appropriate summer session. Since it is student-initiated to a large degree, practicum opportunities are nearly as numerous as the students' desires.

"To broaden student's awareness of his particular role in art as related to society" is the basic goal of the art practicum course according to Jack Patton, associate professor of art. This could include work in a public school, a college art department, or a commercial art studio. Patton also said, "Practicum associates art with life and is entirely student initiated."

Carol Norder worked as an assistant to the art teacher in the public school system of her hometown in Pennsylvania during inter-term. She found the most difficult part of her experience was learning to work with the school administration. Although much of her time was

spent doing odd jobs such as cleaning up spilt paint and filling empty paste cans, Carol did get the feel of teaching art to elementary kids. She helped prepare lesson plans and bulletin boards, with the teacher.

The English practicum course is designed to encourage the student to work in an area that is especially appealing to him. Alda Knight, a junior English major, spent the month of January working as a general reporter for *The Daily Illini*, the school paper of the University of Illinois.

Alda enrolled in junior practicum because she wanted to do something in journalism to supplement her work on the ECHO. She described her experience as being "much more exciting than I expected it to be, and much more valuable." By writing a story every day, Alda learned her good qualities in reporting, but also learned the qualities she was lacking. Practicum made her journalism experience more total. In short, it was for her a "month of learning."

Another English major, Bev Rupp, was an assistant to the English department of Archbold High School, Archbold, Ohio. Serving in this capacity, Bev's inter-term experiences were many. She assisted the students in the layouts and general arrangement of the school newspaper, and also helped plan the school yearbook. However, her greatest experience was having the opportunity to

actually teach English.

Bev stated, "I got the feeling that I was actually a teacher for that month. I came into contact with the problems and barriers that confront teachers." She gave class lectures, led discussion groups, graded essays, and gave tests. Bev felt that her practicum course was very practical simply because it gave her an opportunity to see if she was suited to teach English.

Alda Knight feels that the practicum program is continually improving. It needs more people with more ideas, and as she put it, "students with an initiative to get an idea and carry it through." Like all programs, it has problems in organization, but in the final analysis, junior practicum is the same as any other course, in that the student gets as much out of the experience as he puts into it.

In the words of Dr. Stanley Burden, assistant professor of chemistry, "practicum gives the student an opportunity to do the kinds of things he doesn't have time to do during the regular academic schedule. It is an open-ended approach to a course designed by the student."

'Operation Scrooge'

Christmas in ghetto

Editor's note: The students who participated in Operation Scrooge wish to remain anonymous. Since this story was written by one of the participants, no by-line is given.

Imagine a run-down, rat-infested apartment in a Chicago slum. The floor is barren, the air is stale, and everything is filthy. Cockroaches are crawling up and down the walls. This apartment is occupied by six children and their mother. The children have few clothes, and all the mother lives for is the arrival of the next welfare check so she can feed her family. The father is nowhere to be seen.

Christians say Christ is the answer, yet how can anyone relate the love of Christ to people living under these conditions? We who went to Chicago over Christmas vacation found that in order to effectively do this, we had to trust Jesus Christ to do many things beyond our own abilities.

On December 19, 1970, our troops invaded Glad Tidings Mission on 63rd street, on Chicago's south side to carry out "Operation Scrooge." Among our ranks were 10 Taylor students, five from Spring Arbor, one from Philadelphia College of Bible, and two high-schoolers from Kansas City. Our main objective was to share the relationship that we have found in Christ with people in the ghetto area.

To accomplish our goal we distributed canned goods to families. Each family received eight dollars worth of food and a GOOD NEWS FOR MODERN MAN. We were able to share Jesus Christ with each family. \$2,000 worth of food was distributed to 170 families.

The food was collected by Campus Life clubs in Chicago area high schools. This collection was a part of "Operation Scrooge" which means Student Christmas Rush for Oodles and Oodles of Goodies, Etc.

From 7:00 to 9:30 every night, Glad Tidings Mission was converted into The Black Light coffee house. Here, some would sit and rap with gang members while others were out distributing food. It was here that we were able to relate Jesus to guys who are searching in rebellion and violence.

Each of us had many impressions from our experiences. Yet one impression that seemed to strike all of us was the reality of

Jesus Christ and his power over everything (Colossians 2:10).

Here are a few actual impressions from one of the workers:

"I had my mind blown by the reality of Jesus and His power. For example: we went to the high-rise projects on 43rd street to distribute food. These high-rises have the highest crime rate in the city, yet we had no hassles. Jesus literally walked 10 feet before us. We could not have been any safer in a Sherman Tank."

"Another example of His power to protect was that in the area where we stayed there were five shootings during our stay. However I felt safer there than in MCW lounge."

"One evening, after a children's Christmas party, three guys and four girls among our team went into a Burger King at 43rd and State. The place was deserted except for seven Blackstone Rangers. As we came in the door, instead of pulling knives or trying to rob us, they asked us what we were doing in an all black neighborhood, and when we were going to have the coffee house open for them."

Christ's realness was shown in the love that overcame racial barriers. The people were very responsive and not at all hostile.

It is hard to say what the results are or will be of "Operation Scrooge." There were some visible results such as smiles, tears, hugs, acceptance of Jesus, and new friendships. For example: since then, a lady has written, saying, "my dearest friends I wanted your kind of friend for a long time. I will make it somehow so please you and the others keep praying for me. Tell others I say hello and I think about you all the time."

We could go on relating our impressions, but one thought we want to leave you with is this, when we trusted God to do something beyond our own abilities and literally walked out on a limb for Him, that is when miracles happened. God gives us an unconditional guarantee. If you trust Christ totally, to do things beyond your own ability, He will become more real to you than ever before.

flowers by Johnson

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Homely living

Off-campus housing examined

by Kathi Kiel

According to Tod Lemons, (72), living in a house off campus is "really cool. It's just like your own place — homey." All of the residents of North House, South House, Keller House, McDonald House, and Trout House heartily agree with his statement.

Compared to the dorms, these "homes" are more private, and residents are more independent. Studying, too, is easier because, as Trout House girls describe it, "at least there's only one racket."

There are private phones, no hall counselors, no fire drills, and no fines. The houses are off campus, but "you don't have to be isolated," says Delores Jackson, (71).

Then, too, the houses are a place to entertain, to bring boy-friends or girlfriends, to have birthday parties, Christmas parties, showers, or Bible studies, or to just have friends over to relax.

These advantages are evident, but also evident, to even a casual visitor, are the individual characteristics which make each of these houses "home" to a group of Taylor students.

For example, the athletes of North and South Houses, on Main Street, have antiques furniture and doors, painted walls, and put up wood paneling to make their houses into homes. "We have more pride in our own house," says Paul King, (73).

These guys find themselves sharing all types of experience such as rats in the bathroom, birds in the roof, toad stools in the shower, and cock roaches in the bathroom. They learned, too, to light a furnace for the first

time and are continually learning to eat their own cooking.

They have tried to keep the houses clean for the "House of the Month" award given by Coach Nelson Gould. The residents of the cleanest house are taken out to dinner. South House claims to have a housekeeping schedule, but Paul King admits that North House is cleaned by "whoever feels led."

Individual characteristics also grace each of the other houses.

The three men in Keller House, on Joyce St., have had to fix the plumbing, gas heater, and gas stove among other things. There were squirrels in the attic; they run out of hot water; and one night the heat went off and froze the fish in the aquarium. But there, these guys can each be more of an individual, with more time to himself and less peer-group pressure.

The girls living in the second

floor of the MacDonald House have found that their home's individual characteristics include a leaky kitchen roof and heating problems. They point out, however, that the independence is worth a little trouble.

The eight girls in Trout House have "communal living," according to Becca Martin, (71). There they learn to get along and care about each other.

Beside getting along with their fellow residents, these girls must cope with heating and leaking problems, with slippery front steps, and with bats in an upstairs closet.

Each of these old houses and its residents have distinct characteristics, some of them annoying, some good, and some funny. But none of the students who live there would trade with you and give up this important "homey atmosphere."



Lonnie Taylor (72) enjoys the comforts of home by taking advantage of off-campus housing. (Echo photo by Rick Harris.)

Loy damages falling crime rate statistics

by Carol Nearpass

It was a variation on an old story — the naive Midwestern farm boy goes off to the big city and comes back penniless. Only, Philip Loy, assistant professor of political science, is hardly a naive farm boy. But he did return from Washington, D.C. without his billfold.

Clyde W. Taylor concluded the first session of the seminar on national government with a warning to the students to stay in groups of threes, as the Dodge House is in a rather bad section of town. Then crime struck right there in the hotel.

The group had adjourned to the cafeteria for coffee, and the

students had eventually wandered off, leaving their advisors behind. Totally engrossed in conversation, Loy and his five friends noticed nothing unusual until three young blacks approached the table and very politely asked the professors to hand over their billfolds. The thieves could afford to be polite — they had a twelve-gauge sawed-off shotgun trained on Loy.

He says he slept well that night, although he regretted having lost two Taylor credit cards and several of his own.

Later the same week, four suspects were apprehended in connection with another robbery, and they and the shotgun were identified. Faced with this evidence, they confessed.

Loy's final comment about the whole affair was, "It was a beautiful gun."



CLEARANCE

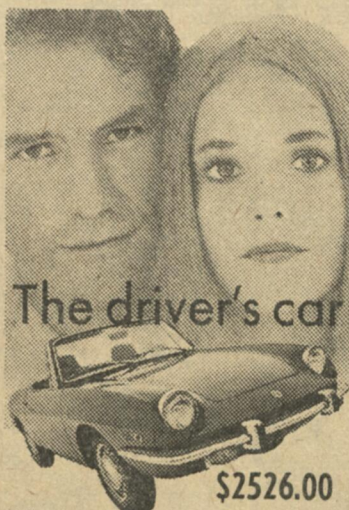
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Hoosiers represented at seminar by Hinkle

Jack Hinkle represented Indiana at the Student Foreign Policy Conference for student teachers on Feb. 3 & 4. This two-day conference was sponsored by the Student National Educational Association, and was held in the State Department Building in Washington, D.C. Hinkle is a senior majoring in Elementary Education, and he is the president of the Indiana Student Educational Association.

The development of U. S. Foreign Policy was the main issue at the conference. Present were experts in foreign policy from each of the major areas of the world. These experts spoke on the present U.S. policy affecting their area and discussed how the U.S. is trying to foster relations.

One of the special speakers was Michael Collins, an astronaut from the Apollo XI mission. They were able to talk to the experts and to have their questions answered.

This was the first conference of this type, and Hinkle said he felt it was a privilege for him to attend. He commented that this is a good way to find out about foreign policy and to meet the people who are working with it.

Hinkle explained that four main areas were stressed at the conference. The first was the Nixon Doctrine, which is one of neo-isolationism. The consideration that this is an era of negotiation was discussed. Given were the examples of the Middle East talks, the Strategic Arms Limitations talks, and the Far East talks with Red China in Warsaw. The third topic was the economic foreign policy and trade relations between nations. A special seminar on the population explosion was the fourth topic Hinkle described. The leader of the discussion was a representative of the Agency for International Development.

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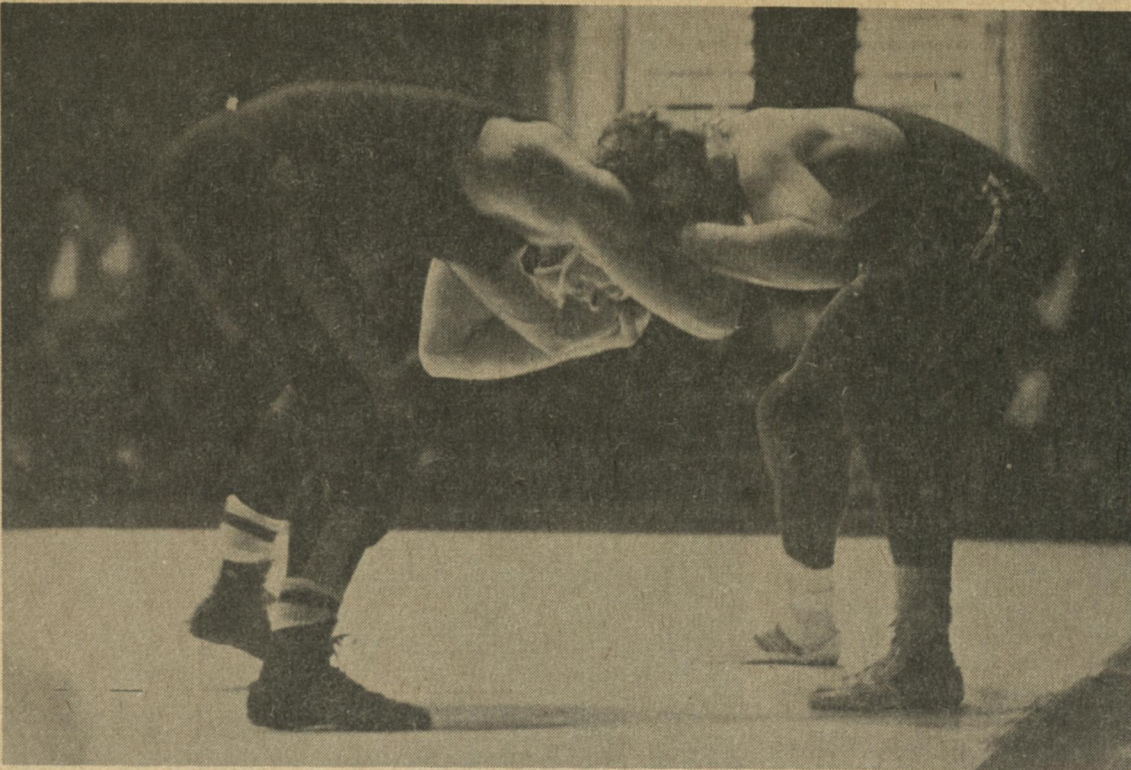


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TU grappler John Marchak (73) engages in a double headlock with his opponent in a recent match. (Photo courtesy of the Ilium.)

Trojan cagers hold 15-8 record

A victory and a loss in the last two games have left the Taylor Trojan cagers with a 15-8 record for the year including a 1-4 log in Hoosier College Conference play. Last Friday night the Trojans erased a five point halftime deficit to top Oakland University at Rochester, Mich. 77-73. In another road contest last Tuesday night the Trojans played giveaway in losing to the Earlham Quakers at Richmond 107-100.

The Trojans were locked up in a close contest when early in the third period their leading scorer Steve Reash suffered a badly sprained ankle and was forced to leave the game at Rochester.

Reserve sophomore guard Tim Reitdorf entered the game as Reash's replacement and proceeded to prove another unwritten law of athletics. Oftentimes it takes an injury or some such unexpected occurrence for a star to be born. Reitdorf was most certainly the star of this one as in just fifteen minutes he dumped in 29 points to lead a Trojan comeback and eventual victory.

Oakland's Melson took game scoring honors with 32 markers

and Reash followed Reitdorf with 12 for the Trojans.

Against Earlham on Tuesday it was a case of too many Trojan fouls and equally too many Quaker foul shots. The homers took advantage of 25 Taylor fouls and canned 26 of 37 shots from the charity line. Taylor playing without the services of Reash against a team who had beaten them badly here earlier in the season, had a good chance to take this one. But front liners Scott Parsons and Dave Reeves departed from the contest on fouls just one minute apart with six minutes left and Earlham breezed in from there.

The Quakers led by two, 51-49 at intermission and the Trojans tied it at 56 all at the onset of the second half. Earlham seemingly put the game away with 14 straight points to go up 70-56 but Taylor's Randy Aalbrektse hit five consecutive buckets to bring his team close. Then the fouls came and Coach Don Odle was forced to go to an inexperienced bench.

The Trojans displayed balanced scoring in the loss led by Aalbrektse's 20 followed by Skinner (19), Parsons (18), Reitdorf

(17), and Rickner (15).

Earlham's Irv Besecker dumped in 25 points to lead all scorers and mates Joe Rosner and Jerry Banks had 24 each. The Quakers are now 18-2 for the season and 5-1 in the H.C.C.

The Trojans have just four games left with their next encounter Saturday night at Indiana Central. Taylor edged the Greyhounds earlier this season, but have gone 2-5 since then.

Wrestling Schedule

Feb.

*13 Sat.	Manchester College	2 p.m.
19 Fri.	Wheaton Invitational (18 teams)	2 p.m. 7 p.m.
20 Sat.	At Wheaton, Illinois	1 p.m. 7 p.m.
26 Fri.	H.C.C. Tournament (5 teams)	6:30 p.m.
27 Sat.	At Hanover College	2 p.m.

March

11 Thurs.	N.A.I.A. National Tournament
12 Fri.	At Apalacia St., Boone, N.C.
13 Sat.	

*home meets

Press conference (cont.)

through in four years."

Rediger spoke further on the concept of permanence: "Decision making can be participated in according to the amount each component or individual is willing to be accountable in the future. Essentially we must ask who will be here in the future."

Sam Delcamp vice president for development, approached the student view: "I have no quarrel with students having final say if we can resolve the question of accountability. You must show us a student guarantee that the violators of student-set rules would be dealt with meaningfully and responsibly by the group that made the decision."

Rediger reminded the students, "The strongest force on college campuses is the subtle, indirect power that the students possess."

Griffin concluded by telling the students, "Student opinion and pressure at Taylor causes more change than any other force. Changes do occur. You are frustrated because you can't see the changes over a long period that we see."

The next President's Press Conference will be Feb. 22, 4 p.m. in the student affairs conference room. Students, faculty, and administrators are reminded that the conferences are open to the public.

THINK

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"Brass Ring Boutique"

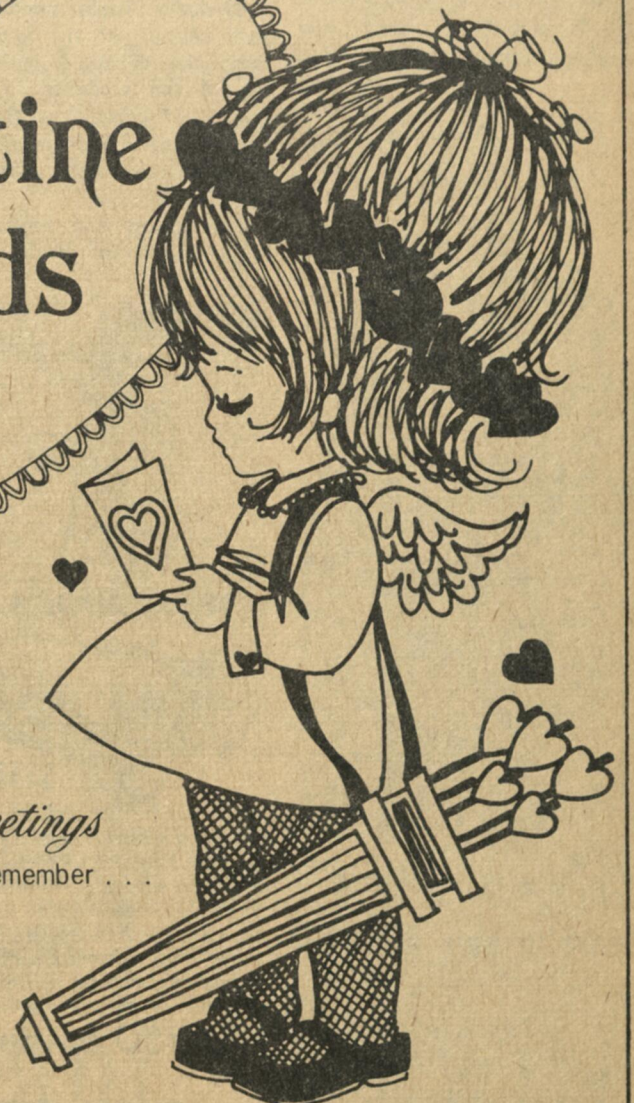
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